

"From Greenland's icy mountains
To India's coral strand,
Where Afric's soda fountains
People cry for the JOURNAL and refuse to
be comforted, because, owing to the rush, it is
not. Some don't realize that all "wants" may
be filled by advertising. "Early to bed, early
to rise, when you want anything, advertise!"—

...in the Journal...

NEW YORK JOURNAL

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PRICE ONE CENT.

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes one!"

But still the parent persisted, while dinner
cooled, in his bootless search, not for the
demon rum, but for a Sunday JOURNAL, and
the last one had been sold out as early as 10
A. M. BUT in future he will

...Order in Advance...

ENGLISH SWELL RUDELY EVICTED.

Cecil O. Routledge Forced
to Dress and Leave an
Apartment.

Son of the Big London Pub-
lisher Took Possession of
Another's Rooms.

Entertained Lavishly from Mr. Hender-
son's Sideboard, but Paid
Nothing for It.

DIDN'T LIKE THE SIZE OF HIS BILL.

Declared It Was Exorbitant, Although It
Included No Charge for the Liquors
and Tobaccos He Had
Consumed.

It isn't often that the son of an English
millionaire is thrown out, bag and baggage,
from his rooms for non-payment of his bills,
but that is what happened to Cecil O.
Routledge last Friday. Routledge is the
son of the head of the great publishing
house of George Routledge & Sons, of London.
He is well-known in this city, where he
is the representative of his father's
firm, and has offices in West Twenty-
third street. Young Routledge is also the
owner of a cattle ranch in the West and
divides his time between that, his office
in this city and his parents' home in London.

The whole trouble into which the young
man succeeded in getting himself began
when he installed himself in the apart-
ments of Mr. William Hamilton Hender-
son, at No. 10 East Twenty-third street.
Mr. Henderson, too, is an Englishman,
though at present his home is in this city,
where he is the senior partner in the
cologne importing firm of Henderson &
Stephenson, at No. 744 Broadway.

When Mr. Henderson first met Routledge
he regarded the latter as a man whom he
would be glad to have as his friend.
This was some months ago. Early last
month Routledge, who had been out of the
city, returned from a trip to his ranch.
He was on his way, he said, to London,
where he was going to pay a visit to his
parents. When he met Mr. Henderson, the
latter was glad to renew the acquaintance
and as a result of a few evenings spent
together it was agreed that Routledge
should share the accommodations and ex-
penses of Mr. Henderson's apartments.
This mutual use of the rooms, it was un-
derstood, should last only until Routledge
should start on his trip to London.

Such a Jovial Resonance.
For a time things ran along very pleas-
antly. Routledge made free use of the
rooms, as it had been expected he would,
and had no hesitancy in inviting his friends
to join him there whenever he felt so in-
clined. These little reunions of Rout-
ledge's friends became quite frequent, and
as they were usually of a convivial kind,
Mr. Henderson noticed that his stock of
liquors was being exhausted remarkably
fast. Incidentally he noticed, too, that the

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WIPED OUT BY A CYCLONE

Little Oklahoma Town Destroyed by a Fierce
Blow—Several Persons Were
Killed.

Perry, Okla., Nov. 29.—News reached
here late last night of a very destruc-
tive cyclone which struck Ralston, a
small town on the Arkansas River,
fifty miles northeast of Perry. The storm
occurred about midnight Thursday night.
Only meagre news could be obtained, but
enough is known to show that it came near
wiping a town of 300 people out of exist-
ence. There is hardly a whole house left
in the town. One woman, Mrs. Dorman,
was killed, as were two small children,
while many were wounded. The large
business house of J. H. Comer was blown
down, and his stock of merchandise was
scattered to the four winds. In Foley's
livery barn fifteen head of horses were
killed.

In the eastern part of Payne County,
fifty miles from here, many farm houses
were laid low, and considerable damage
was done to farms and outhouses, and
several persons were wounded. After doing
its work at Ralston the cyclone crossed the
Arkansas River, entered the Osage In-
dian Nation, and for twenty miles north-
east destroyed everything in its way. The
path of the storm was about a quarter of
a mile wide.

WOMAN JUMPED IN VAIN.

Leaped From a Bridge to Waters Fifty
Feet Below Only to Be Brought
Safely Ashore.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Nov. 29.—Miss Grace
Boyle, a sister of James Boyle, one of the
leading merchants here, attempted to com-
mit suicide by jumping off a bridge across
the Elk River to-day. She has been ill for
several months and came to visit her
brother for a change. This morning she
went direct to the bridge, which is about
fifty feet from the water.

Then, taking off her shoes and skirt, she
climbed over the railing and plunged into
the water. Tom Seaton saw her make the
leap, ran to his boat near by and succeeded
in reaching her in time to prevent her from
drowning.

It was a struggle for life and death at
first, as the water was very swift in this
place. In trying to catch her Seaton fell
out of the boat, but did not lose his hold
on it, and by hard work got Miss Boyle to
the bank. She was taken to her brother's
home, where she now is very low from the
shock.

MR. STEINWAY VERY ILL.

Suffered a Relapse Yesterday Morning While
Apparently Recovering from
Typhoid Fever.

Rapid Transit Commissioner William
Steinway, who was thought to have been
on the high road to recovery from his
recent attack of typhoid fever, was re-
ported last night, at his residence, No. 26
Gramercy Park, to have suffered a re-
lapse and to be in a critical condition.
The change was noticed about 7 o'clock
yesterday morning, and his physician was
hastily summoned. The doctor was with
his patient all day and most of the night,
and as Mr. Steinway is greatly weakened
from his long illness, his family are very
anxious.

HAVING NO EYES, YET HE "SAW."

X-Ray Experiments with a
Man Who Does Not Know
What Light Is.

Dr. James R. Cocke, of Boston,
Has Been Blind Almost
from His Birth.

Objects Passed Between His Head and
the Rays Produced Very Strong
Sensations.

"FELT" A DIFFERENCE IN THEIR FORMS.

Able at Once to Tell in Which Direction the
Articles Were Being Moved—A
"Sensation of Great
Space."

Boston, Nov. 29.—Dr. James Richard
Cocke, a scientist, of this city, who has
been blind since he was three days old,
was to-day subjected to experiments with
the X rays, which go far toward proving
that the source of sight is the brain.
With him was Dr. Sutherland, of the
Boston University Medical School, and the
tests were conducted by M. G. Von P.
Palm. The instrument used was capable
of a power of one million volts, and the
tube was the ordinary Crookes.

The subject was placed inside a cabinet,
four feet square and six feet high, which
was provided with two apertures, one hav-
ing a tungstate of calcium screen, and the
other a wooden shutter, backed with
felt, to exclude all light from that side.

The calcium screen was used to shield
the subject from the Roentgen rays. It was
backed by a glass to protect the calcu-
lum, and was used only a part of the
time, some of the tests being made with-
out any screen at all.

Dr. Cocke has but one eye, the other
having been entirely destroyed, and he
wears a glass eye in the left cavity. The
right eye is supposed to be entirely de-
stroyed, but the organ remains, although
it is not surely known whether the retina
is absolutely destroyed or not.

Had Never Seen Light.

The first test was made with Dr. Cocke
sitting in the cabinet, his back to the
point from which the rays came, and the
back of his head to the tube, which was
directed at the base of the brain. When
the electric current was first turned on,
Dr. Cocke said:

"Ah! I get something. Yes, that is right.
There is certainly a sensation. It is in-
describable."

"Was it light?" he was asked.
"I do not know what light is," replied
Dr. Cocke. "I never saw it."

Dr. Sutherland tried the rays in the
same way and he, too, received a sensation.
Then Dr. Cocke was given another test.
This time he was placed facing the tube,
and the screen was removed.

"Ah! I get something," he cried. "Oh!

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FRYE ON CUBA--CHANDLER ON SILVER.

Cleveland Will Act Emphatically on Her, Says Maine's Senator.

Bimetallism's Cause Not Lost, Says New
Hampshire's Son.



LEWISTON,
Me., Nov.
29.—"Presi-
dent Cleveland
will act in an em-
phatic way re-
garding the Cuban
revolution," said
Senator William
F. Frye with far
more emphasis
than the written
words indicate. "I
have good grounds
for so believing,
and as I expect
nothing of this
Congress—or
rather of this Sen-

ate—I am made very glad by the confidence which I now
feel in the man at the White House."

These words were uttered by the Maine Senator, who
has held aloft the banner of Cuban liberty many times dur-
ing the past year. Standing at his place at the entrance
of the main aisle in the Senate Chamber, his tall athletic
figure and bronzed face have more than once commanded
the attention, respect and enthusiasm of the American
people when, with an eloquence born of sincere human
sympathy, he has pleaded and argued for the cause of
the struggling Cubans. But to-day, as I saw him for the
first time by his own fireside, surrounded by his books and
by trophies of the hunt, Senator Frye seemed even more
sincere and earnest than ever before.

Congress's First Act.

Outside the air was keen and the cold gray of a dying
year overshadowed meadow and forest. Through the win-
dows, the silver bark of a birchen forest on a distant hill
added the only tints to relieve the sombre landscape.
The streets were muddy canals, through which, as I
looked downward, a hearse and solitary coach took their
mournful way. It was pre-eminently a day when the
struggle for existence would be uppermost in a thought-
ful mind. The conversation had begun peacefully enough
with the question: "What will Congress do during the
short session?"

"It must do something at once to increase the
revenue," replied the Maine Senator, "or stand
disgraced as the law-making power of the na-
tion. The Dingley bill, or a good substitute,
must be passed to stop the growing deficit. A
government cannot afford to live beyond its
means any more than an individual. Aside
from my pronounced belief in protection, I
have no patience with the makeshifts that Sec-
retary Carlisle proposes. A tax on tea and
coffee is an outrage. An income tax is repug-
nant to democracy; let the monarchies raise
money in that way. I would admit free of
duty every product of the soil or of the shop
that is not competitive."

No Reason for Obstruction.

"Have you hopes that remedial legislation can still be
effected by this Congress?" I asked.

"Yes; why should the obstructionists further humiliate
the country?" was the prompt reply. "Their silver hobby
is dead for four years at least. My Republican colleagues—
for the obstructionists were of my own party—must now
see the futility of continuing their policy of the last half-
session. I am sure they will consent to withdraw their
silver amendment to the Dingley bill—the amendment that
hung it up."

"But if not, what then?"
"Then an extra session is inevitable," was the tart re-
joinder. "President McKinley is not a man to allow
things to continue as they are."

Extra Session Needed.

"Is that the only reason for calling an extra session?"
I at once asked.

"No; to be candid, there are other reasons quite as im-
perative."

"What, for example?"
"Our foreign relations, first; a subject of the gravest
public importance."

"The Cuban situation?" I suggested.

"Yes, if it is not disposed of earlier," replied the Sen-
ator, with a shade of caution.

"Then you have hopes of something being done for
Cuba during the short session?" I asked, taking the cue.

"Not by Congress," was the emphatic re-
sponse. "I have no hopes of it beyond tariff
legislation and the appropriation bills. The
House was practically of one mind regarding
that struggle for freedom on which the eyes of all
the world are fixed, but the Senate was luke-
warm. It discredited the country in the eyes of
the world. Several Senators who did not op-
pose the Cuban resolution are known to be op-
posed to any action on the part of our Govern-
ment."

"Who, for instance?" I interjected.

"Senator Morrill, for one, and there are others."
"Wherein, then, lies your hope?" I asked.

"In President Cleveland," said Senator Frye
earnestly. "His patriotism is beyond question.
I hope, nay, I expect, to see him go out of of-
fice in a blaze of glory because of a righteous
act in behalf of liberty. He has the power in
his hands. He has shown courage on several
occasions, and I say frankly that I expect some-
thing splendid from him yet. He will act in
an emphatic way."

And then followed the remark with which this dis-
patch opens.

"And you are a member of the Senate Committee on
Foreign Relations?" I suggested, in order that additional
weight might attach to his opinion.

"I am, and my fellow Senators may think it unbe-
coming in me to talk on a subject that is likely to come
before us; but, regarding Cuban independence, I am
willing to go on record at any time. The courtesy of

WASHINGTON,
Nov. 29.—The
Post, in a cable
letter from Lon-
don, will print to-
morrow an ad-
vance copy of an
article written by
Senator William
E. Chandler for the
December issue of the Na-
tional Review, the
conservative Eng-
lish monthly, in
which he discusses
the late election
from a Republican
standpoint, and urges European bimetallists to continue
their propaganda. Commenting upon this article, the Re-
view will say editorially:

"Unless the Republican party settles the silver question
before 1900 there will be nothing left of the party after
1900."

Senator Chandler's article is as follows:

"European bimetallists need not believe that
the selection of McKinley and Hobart by over-
whelming majorities is a decision to perma-
nently accede to the single gold standard."

"The Bryan proposition was soon seen by the Ameri-
can voters to be simply that the United States should
adopt silver monometallism; should deliberately give up
all attempts to keep gold and silver at a parity; should
send gold to a premium and thereby make it merchandise
merely, and should base all American prices upon silver
only. It can hardly be considered upon reflection by any
true Bimetallist that such action on our part would have
helped the cause of bimetallism in any country in the
world. . . .

Free Silver Not a Help.

"I had supposed that it was generally agreed by
thoughtful and rational bimetallists everywhere that it
would not help, but rather hinder, the cause of bimet-
tallism for the United States to leap at once to free silver
coinage. Now, then, can the late decision of the United
States against immediate free coinage injure the contest
for bimetallism? Here the question might be left, but a
fuller survey of all the causes of the defeat of Mr. Bryan
and the election of Mr. McKinley may be useful.

"As above stated, the main proposition of Mr. Bryan
and his followers was, in substance, the accession of the
United States to the silver monometallist nations. This
in truth few Americans desire. Such an immediate
change of our monetary system was seen to be an act
of national dishonor; an inflation and consequent debase-
ment of the currency, and the repudiation of public and
private debts to the extent to which gold might rise and
remain above par.

"The laws of 1890 and 1893 distinctly bound
the Government to maintain the parity of the
two metals, and it is generally believed by
American bimetallists that the honor of the coun-
try is pledged to pay the national debt in gold.
It will be very little use for any political party
ever to lead the American voters to do any act
which can even plausibly be claimed as one of
national dishonor. Met suddenly with such an
appeal, they will always vote no and make in-
vestigation.

"It was not demonstrated that such a quick inflation
of the currency would really benefit any class. On the con-
trary, it seemed that the prices of the necessities of life
would rise faster than the wages, that the reduction of the
purchasing power of money would do infinitely more harm
than good, and that even needy debtors would not be
helped so much by the rise in prices and cheaper money as
they would be harmed by the widespread panic which Mr.
Bryan has admitted would follow his election.

Alarmed at Bryan's Followers.

"Conservative people—and America has more conserva-
tism than Europeans think—were alarmed at the character
of the followers of Mr. Bryan, and at their doctrines addi-
tional to the one favoring free silver coinage. All the So-
cialists, Anarchists and wild men of society whom Europe
has sent us shrieked for Bryan, although the great bulk of
our adopted citizens voted for McKinley. The platform
seemed to countenance rioting as a means of redress of
grievances, and it made one of its planks a reconstruction
of the Supreme Court in order to change a legal de-
cision. . . .

"A majority of the American people wish a
more energetic foreign policy than they be-
lieve will come from any administration named
Democratic. They mean to annex Hawaii. They
desire to see Venezuela allowed to retain her
rightful sole dominion over the months of the
Orinoco. They are intensely anxious to see ar-
rested the atrocities in Cuba, and to aid in
making the island free and independent. . . .

"But none of the foregoing reasons—not even the one
concerning the national honor in connection with the cur-
rency—influenced so many voters against Mr. Bryan as did
the determination of the American people to plainly vindicate
the firmly established principle of protection to Ameri-
can industries by adequate tariff duties on foreign prod-
ucts. That decision was in fact reached in the elections
of 1894, which changed a Democratic majority of 150 in
the National House to a Republican majority of more
than 150. . . .

Not Against Bimetallism.

"Even if the above incontrovertible facts are not wel-
come to 'our kin beyond the sea,' they should at least sat-
isfy bimetallists that there was no pronouncement against
bimetallism in our late election. We have said by the
election that we will not go to free silver coinage.

"But we said in our St. Louis platform that
we favored bimetallism and pledged ourselves
to promote it, and Mr. McKinley in his letter

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BUTCHERED 300 CUBAN WOMEN.

Defenceless Prisoners
Shot Down by Span-
ish Soldiers.

Under Weyler's Orders, Col.
Struch Instituted a Reign
of Terror.

Destroyed Many Hamlets and
"Captured" Their In-
habitants.

His Men, Inflamed by Wine, and Di-
rected to Destroy the "Cattle," Fired
Volley After Volley.

NOT A SINGLE SOUL WAS LEFT ALIVE.

Struch Was Rewarded for His Services to
Spain and Openly Boasted of the
Horrible Deed He Had
Done.

Key West, Fla., Nov. 29.—Unable to
crush the insurgent armies, Captain-General
Weyler has, according to Cuban ad-
vices, renewed his war on noncombatants
with savage energy. It is stated that he
some weeks ago issued a secret order to
his commanders in the various provinces to
"clear the country of non-combatants." This
order has been interpreted by the
Spanish commanders as an edict to mas-
sacre old men, women and children, and
the result is an appalling list of butcheries.

Colonel Struch, who has been operating
in Pinar del Rio at the head of a thou-
sand men, seems to have been most active
in carrying out Weyler's savage edict. On
November 18 he and his command started
on a raid. They visited Rio Hondo, Pala-
cios, Paso Real and other small towns
in the southern portion of Pinar del Rio.

At every place Colonel Struch gave his
troops license to loot, burn and murder,
and the result was that every hamlet
visited was destroyed. During the raid
the Spanish troops made prisoners of over
300 Cubans, the great majority of whom
were women and young girls. These un-
fortunates were forced to follow the tro-
ops.

Butchered Hundreds of Women.

On the night of November 23 Colonel
Struch and his men drank heavily, and
then followed one of the most horrible
occurrences of the war. Inflamed by drink,
the Spanish soldiers rushed upon the help-
less prisoners, tore off their clothing and
subjected them to horrible treatment.

Finally, Colonel Struch significantly told
his men that it was no use to be longer
bothered by the "Cuban cattle." The sol-
diers took the hint and immediately began
firing on the old men, women and girls.
Volley after volley of lead was fired at
the cowering and shrieking creatures, un-
til not one was left alive.

The bodies of the victims were left for
the vultures, and Colonel Struch marched
his command back to headquarters and re-
ported to Captain-General Weyler that
several insurgent camps had been "raided
and over 300 rebels killed."

Rewarded for Their "Bravery."

Colonel Struch and many of his officers
received furloughs in consideration of their
services and returned to Havana. Since
going to Havana Colonel Struch has, it is
said, openly boasted of the awful slaughter
of innocents.

From other provinces come stories of
massacres of innocents, but none so well
authenticated as the one related above.
Weyler's edict offering pardon to those
who surrender is proving to be simply a
device to lure Cubans to death.

Blew Up a Train with Dynamite.

Havana, Nov. 29.—While a military train
was passing along the central trocha,
which extends from Moron to Jucaro, in
the province of Puerto Principe, a dynamite
bomb, which had been placed on the
rails by the rebels, exploded.

Several of the cars were wrecked, and as
soon as the explosion occurred the rebels,
who had been in ambush, made an attack
on the armored car attached to the train.

This car was defended by twenty-five
officers and men. They resisted the insur-
gents until assistance reached them from
the troops stationed along the trocha near
the scene of the explosion.

The rebels were then driven off, with a
loss of eight killed. The Spanish loss was
two killed and an officer and five privates
wounded.

Weyler Still "Seeking" Maceo.

The latest reports from the Province of
Pinar del Rio locate Captain-General Wey-
ler in the vicinity of San Cristobal. He
was marching westward toward the hills,
seeking the forces of Maceo. No mention is
made of any engagement having taken place.

It is reported here that General Calixto
Garcia is marching with his army to join
Maceo's forces.

Texas Cowboys off for Cuba.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 29.—It is re-
ported here that an expedition of over 200
Texas cowboys is about ready to depart
from Point Isabel, on the lower gulf coast,
for Cuba. The expedition was organized
by an agent of the Cuban insurgents, who
has been in this part of the State for sev-
eral weeks. A large quantity of arms
and ammunition will be taken by the party.

Death of an English Diplomat.

London, Nov. 29.—The death is announced
of Baron Savile, who for many years held
high diplomatic appointments. He was
British Minister to Saxony from 1866 to
1867, to the Swiss Confederation 1867 to
1868, to Belgium in 1868 to 1883, and to Italy
1883 to 1887. He was born in 1819, and was
created a baron in 1888, with special re-
mainder, in default of male issue, to John
Savile-Lunley.



Principals in a Misunderstanding Involving a Rich Briton.

Cecil O. Routledge is the son of the millionaire publisher in London. He
is the New York representative of the English publishing house and is a
well known figure in social circles. He took temporary lodging with Wil-
liam Hamilton Henderson, another young Englishman of good family. Rout-
ledge, it is said, abused the privileges extended to him by his friend and
ignored letters ordering him to leave the rooms. Henderson's friends finally
forced him to get out of bed and join his baggage which had been deposited
in the street.